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FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921.

Invite the man who love thee to a feast,  
but let thine enemy alone.—Hesiod.

Washington's Street Railways.  
X—Intra-City Transportation.

STREET railway managers are never averse to telling of the great importance of their utility to the community. They are right in this. They can hardly overstate it. But it is something that those who have their own cars do not fully appreciate. They do not see where this value comes to them. Yet it does come to them in a direct, cash return at no cost whatever under present conditions.

But this value is in inverse ratio to the price of car fares. Every business man and every property owner has the same interest in low fares as have those who depend wholly on street cars for transportation, and low fares mean the normal and established nickel rate. Constructors find that the low fare where the workers live nor where the job is. All other employers have this same inclusive territory from which to draw employees. Labor and salaried employees then have the privilege of living wherever living is cheapest.

Merchants find the radius of their patronage expanded by this same factor. It makes a material difference to the purse, and even more to human nature, whether the round-trip costs 10 cents or 15 cents. If this was not so, merchants would not mark an article at 49 cents instead of 50, nor at 98 cents instead of \$1.00. The real estate dealer similarly knows that a low fare broadens very materially the area of his market. It tends to a balancing of land values. It is a "talking factor" in every sale. Merchants demand to be on a car line; the buyer of a lot wants to be near one, but if the fare is high, he wants to be within walking distance of a school or his job.

The price of the ride is a part of the cost of living. It enters into the wage scale. If it is but 5 cents, it is disregarded, just from habit. If it is more than 5 cents, the worker aims to get it all back in wages. The contractor, the other employer, the merchant, the property owner, the rental and real estate agent, every business man knows that street car facilities make a direct return to him and that low fares are a direct benefit to him. When he considers these factors, he cannot get away from this conclusion.

Simply because he does not ride in street cars does not lessen the importance to him of low fares. It is as much to his interest as to that of those who pay the actual fares that, if merger is to come, it shall be on a basis that will not overload the combination with a capitalization beyond earning power at a low fare. It is equally to their interest to endorse any just program which will lighten the overhead burden of the companies, provided this is reflected in low fares.

All students of city building place intra-city transportation as first among the factors of wholesome growth, of zoning, of health, comfort and evenly balanced prosperity. It gives the essential element of fluidity to labor trade, and realty transactions. It brings unity in city consciousness. It prevents overconcentration. It makes one city instead of an aggregation of little cities. It tends to an interlocked, friendly feeling and to spread of acquaintance. It allows the distant dweller to have all the advantages offered by other parts.

But all of this depends not on merely having railroads, but on also having low fares. Every one of these advantages and good conditions, lessens in proportion as fares advance. The present situation in Washington is also aggravated by the fact that fares stay at the peak with even an increase demanded, when all wages and sources of income, are dropping.

The conquest of the air has progressed to the point where very few people say "airplane."

Not a "Tin-Can" Camp.

WASHINGTON community objects to being made the site for a "tin-can" tourists' camp. If this premise is correct, the conclusion is justified. If any tourist camp planned for Washington, is to be a tin-can affair, any section is right in denying it a resting place there. No self-respecting community wants as a perpetual neighbor anything of the character of the White House grounds after the last "egg-rolling" contest, which was a contest only in leaving litter.

No camp project should be undertaken, unless it is to be done right. Rightly planned it is modeled as a resort. The tract of land must be laid out as a suburb without destroying, but only taking advantage of the natural beauty. There should be one main, well constructed street and motor cars should not be permitted to run off this street onto any byways. On this should be a large building of temporary construction, but attractive, in which should be a large dining hall, with detached kitchens; a lounging and reading room, retiring rooms, and possibly a number of small rooms with cots as bachelor quarters for male tourists. A feature should be wide porches with lounging chairs and reading tables. The office of the superintendent of the camp should be in this building or nearby.

Along this road, and back from it in open spaces, should be floored tents of various sizes, or, preferably, one, two and three-room frame cottages. If camp cooking is allowed at all, it should be regulated and supervised under simple rules for safety and cleanliness. The camp-fire locations should be fixed and prepared. There

should be piped water, telephone facilities and electrical lighting.

For all this there should be charges fixed by the Utilities Commission which should have complete charge and control of this as of other public utilities. It should be municipally owned and controlled, if not municipally operated. Such a camp would not be a "tin-can" affair, but a place of beauty and attractiveness. No other will attract tourists who are worth while. No community will permit any other as a neighbor.

Truth lies at the bottom of a well. If it's an oil well, diplomacy lies at the top of it.

Friday, the Thirteenth.

A MEMBER of the German government recently said: "So long as the door to Washington is open to us, we do not propose to knock at other doors." Secretary Hughes has closed the door. He has notified the German government. He has urged it "at once to make directly to the allied governments, clear, definite and adequate proposals which would in all respects meet its (Germany's) just obligations."

In fact, Secretary Hughes, as The Herald pointed out, only opened the door wide enough for Germany to pass a reparations proposal. He did not agree to even submit this, but only to hand it to the allies, if they were willing to receive it. It was not to be passed upon, nor considered by this government. It was solely for the consideration of other governments, if in a form which made this worth while. It was not in that form, and the United States will not be messenger boy for the German government.

The sum total of this now closed incident has been to give Germany another ten days to a fateful Friday, the thirteenth of May, when she must yield or find her great mining and industrial region in the control of the French army, a condition that should have come from military victory and not from economic pressure. In the end, it seems that such a finale is all the German government recognizes as a conclusive argument.

It happens that the industrial enterprises of Germany are closely interlocked and controlled by a small group. They operate largely as a unit. Those who control them begin to realize that the day of bluff is about gone. The door at Washington is closed behind them. They face France, Belgium and Great Britain. Military occupation means their ruin. It may not bring much in reparations, but it will leave nothing for this group who control Germany's wealth.

For the first time, they are reported as showing a disposition to yield. Of the alternatives they will choose that which will harm them least. The Germans, not they, must do the work, and payment will but come from their surplus. Not alone now, but for the total period of payment, they will know that default will bring occupation. Once they yield, it will be proved they can be made to yield and how—not by conversation but by action.

One reason the snail is so slow is because he doesn't have to hustle for a place to live.

A Centenarian.

ONE HUNDRED years is a long time as the clock ticks. But this world has seen a lot of them and they are but long relatively to the individual's span of life. The world is full of institutions, enterprises and projects, that have passed the century span. The United States, long a baby among the nations, has them, and it is, even here, coming to be but a milestone along the way. That anything in Great Britain, including its diplomacy and viewpoint as to the rest of the world, can be less than a hundred years old, is sort of surprising to an American citizen.

Yet the Manchester Guardian is sticking several plumes in its bonnet because on May 5, it passed the century mark. Just across the Potomac at Alexandria is a newspaper, the Gazette, which is but little younger, so just on age the Guardian does not impress us. As a newspaper it does, since it has built itself up in influence and service, to a district rivalry with the London Times which, with the Bank of England, expresses British stability and unchangingness.

It is, too, of the opposite school from the Times, so much so that it is ranked in that country as almost a menace to British institutions, as almost that awful thing called Socialist. In this country it would be classed as Progressive in the true, not "demagogic" sense of that word. It is, as a newspaper, an exceptionally fine production. It is rather of magazine or review quality, while covering the daily field with satisfying completeness.

In policy, it is what England most needs—a wider, more human view of social relations, a less selfish attitude in government, and a more sympathetic and understanding sense of economic obligations. It fills a place distinctly its own, while success proves the demand. It is a wholesome influence based upon conviction and thought integrity. It deals in argument not personality and no one has to agree with opinions so expressed, in order to benefit from them.

We would not love thee, Colombia, so well,  
loved we not petroleum more.

Promoting Home Building.

CONGRESS will be asked to remit one-half the tax charge on all dwellings and apartments built in Washington during a short period of years. New York remitted for a term of years the taxes on all such buildings in that city, erected within a period of fourteen months. As it is immediate housing supply which is needed, this would seem the wiser proposition.

The result seems to warrant the experiment. Since the law went into effect, the building increase over last year has averaged 460 per cent, and last week jumped to 1,600 per cent. In eight weeks, apartment plans call for housing for 2,733 families as compared to 660 families between the same dates in 1920. During this same eight weeks the plans for dwelling houses exceeded, in housing capacity, those for apartments.

If Washington could get a like result from a like concession it would be most desirable. But for this all the tax should be remitted, especially as this, total cannot exceed 2 per cent of the valuation. In New York City, it is much more than this. Here, if it was extended for ten years on buildings begun within the next twelve months, the total saving would be but 20 per cent in the construction cost. Is it not worth a trial? Possibly many congressmen whose families are with them, may be convinced that it is.

Eggs are getting so cheap that no self-respecting palate can enjoy them.

He is a wise lover who realizes that a negative can't be positive.



Visitors in Washington

ITALIAN PROFESSOR PRAISES AMERICAN GIRL.  
Dr. Bruno Roselli, first Italian exchange professor to America, who is stationed at Vassar College, thinks that the American girl comes nearer being "just right" than anything we have ever had in femininity.

"I can speak particularly of the young college girl," said Dr. Roselli in an interview at the New York City Club, "and I can honestly say that I find her a far more satisfactory product than her European sister. She has the courage of her convictions—a most commendable thing—and is more healthful physically and mentally than her sisters across the sea. Too often the girl student of Continental Europe is a 'dried up' and embittered specimen. Always she lacks the physical health of the American student."

"To what do you attribute this physical difference?" Dr. Roselli was asked.

"Why," he replied with a gesture, "to the wonderful system of athletics the American girls have in their schools and colleges. The European girl absolutely knows nothing like it."

GIRL OF TODAY IS HAPPY PRODUCT OF CHANGING TIMES.

"I sometimes hear your people complaining about the girl of today," continued Dr. Roselli. "I believe this is because they don't see her in the proper perspective. They lose sight of the fact that changes have taken place, and must take place, in every manifestation of life and activity—so why not in girls? They are not static or dead. The reason for complaint by these people is not that girls have changed as they say 'for the worst,' but because they have changed at all. These critics still expect and wish to see an image of a past time, or a Prudence of a day far past—types that are extinct as the modes of life that produced them and as unsuitable for present living."

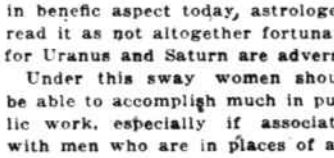
NATURAL FOR COLLEGE GIRL TO ENJOY MEN'S COMPANY.

Dr. Roselli thinks it is perfectly natural, normal and as it should be for the college girl to be a bit "vivacious" during her vacations.

"She should frankly enjoy being with nice young men," he asserts. "for her schools and colleges are rather isolated for the most part, where the only men she sees are supernumerary professors like me."

The talk that one hears in Europe about the restlessness and artificiality of the American women has its origin, according to Dr. Roselli, in returned European lecturers. Many of these lecturers are "intellectual lions" whose managers want thousands of dollars for one short address. Most people who can afford to pay such a price are of that variety of restless, flashy club woman. Consequently their idea of the American woman is limited and not true nationally."

G. N. E.



Horoscope For Today

What the Stars Indicate

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921.

Although Jupiter and Venus are in benefic aspect today, astrologers read it as not altogether fortunate, for Uranus and Saturn are adverse. Under this sway women should be able to accomplish much in public work, especially if associated with men who are in places of authority.

College professors should benefit by this rule of the stars and those who are young should make the best of this day's opportunity. Notwithstanding the superstition concerning Friday this should be a lucky wedding day, since it promises prosperity as well as faithful love.

Business initiative should be delayed as enterprises begun today are likely to be successful, unless they are of international scope.

Embarrassing dilemmas for the United States will develop during the coming months and misunderstandings between nations is forecast.

Congress this month will have much important legislation about which there may be a divergence of opinion even within party lines. Many deaths of the aged who have attained fame will be chronicled in the course of the coming summer.

Saturn gives warning to farmers that the summer will be a time of test for them, as disappointments are presaged by the stars. Storms that destroy crops will be frequent.

Mercury gives promise of the development of our commerce. Trade should be exceedingly satisfactory during the summer months.

The West Indies will have a time of trouble, many unforeseen conditions developing.

Persons whose birthdate it is may experience business annoyances, but the coming year will be a time of success for them. The young may court and marry.

Children born on this day will gain respect and popularity, but so will the next person who asks me if it was in Washington in 1877 when Congress wisely abolished elections. Our city government then was a national scandal, and

OUR FIRST CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE



OUR NEW 1960000000 NAVY PROGRAM

ARE YOU SURE THE NEIGHBORS WILL UNDERSTAND THAT HE IS PERFECTLY FRIENDLY?

Open Court Letters to The Herald

No anonymous communications will be printed in the "Open Court" column.

THE EDITOR.

OPPOSED TO BALLOT.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: The National Capital is a very handsome city, destined to be the finest and fairest in the world. The Capitol edifice, the Treasury Department, the Interior Department, perhaps better known as the Patent Office, are grand and splendid specimens of architecture. The Library of Congress is the most beautiful structure on the continent. The streets are ample in width, excellently paved, and while not as clean as they should be, yet they are the cleanest any town in America can boast. The park system is extensive, and the day will come when they will give radiant effulgence to the most charming capital in the world.

And yet our people are not happy. They are a-hungered and a-thirst for the ballot. They have persuaded themselves that they are slaves. They are convinced that the rabble can purvey for us abler and more honest governors than the President and Senate. They long for diminutive Tammanys in all the four quarters of the town, dominated by little political bosses, such as rule scores of cities in the States. They ignore the fact that the District of Columbia formerly had the ballot and so corrupt was the use made of it that Congress in disgust and indignation took the ballot away, since when Washington has been the least ill-governed town in our glorious Union.

Those who plead for a Mayor, selected by the bosses and elected by the rabble, shed not tears at the bewail that the ballot is not given the citizen of Washington to protect his life and secure his liberty. It sounds fine and arouses some folks to frenzy, but there is nothing in it. The law protects, and amply protects, the citizen of voteless Washington in his life and liberty, and life and liberty in Washington are as safely guarded as in any city of the entire Union. We have courts of justice, with grand and petty juries just as Baltimore has, and as every other city has.

A city ought to be run as a bank is run. It is a business affair, and there is no more reason for the election of city officials by popular vote than there is for the election of bank officers by the ballot in the hands of the rabble. I agree that the District of Columbia should have at least one Representative in the national House.

But I have no objection to the government of the city being in the hands of a few men, just as Maryland has, and that Representative should be chosen by the people of the District, just as the members of Congress are chosen by the people of the States. But there is a heap of difference between the government of the United States and the government of a city. The United States is a political affair. The government of the city ought to be a business enterprise.

The American people have achieved many wonderful and excellent things; but so far as the government the government blunders any civilized people can show. There ought to be no more politics in city government than in the church, or the theater, or the hotel business, or any other business.

Yet in every American city the government of the city is run by a political Tammany Hall. If in national affairs the town is Democratic, the boss of the town is a Democrat. If it be a Republican city, the boss is a Republican. And so it was in Washington in 1877 when Congress wisely abolished elections. Our city government then was a national scandal, and

UPHOLDS RENT LAW.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: While reading Mark Sullivan's article in the Sunday Herald on the Supreme Court's decision declaring the Ball act constitutional, I recalled what that distinguished jurist, Justice Brewer, said to me about a flaying Theodore Roosevelt was giving the lawyers and courts in technical practice and decisions. In substance, it was that the administration of law should differentiate between cold, literal law and law with human justice applicable to the case. "Here we had these two great Americans, without a peer in their respective fields, upholding the spirit of justice as the first principle. True, indeed, the Constitution

was his first appearance this year in the crowded sections of the Bronx. His red-and-gold wagon with the screen-backed hurdy-hurdy, is freshly painted and bright and the old gray horse seems rested. Pop turns the crank and the children fly around on the six prancing steeds. It hasn't the thrill of the big merry-go-round that used to pitch on the big vacant lots back here, but it is a good makeshift, and besides there are no vacant lots in the Bronx. The children ride for a penny apiece and Pop must work hard for the six pennies he makes on each trip.

There is nothing so peaceful looking as a cat asleep in a flower store window. Unless it is the Grand Canyon at dusk. The cat never goes to bed until dawn.

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Paris has sent New York her first specimen of jazz, "Don Homme," "My Man," as the title translated, "My Man." With its varying wiggles and shoulder shaking diversions it is a continuous shimmy from head to toe. As a song it voices the pride of possession that thrills a French girl nowadays, since the war made men scarce, the refrain running, "Everybody envies me when they see me with my man."

The attack on the Union Club is evidently still remembered. A stranger with a pronounced English accent, asked a cop on Fifth avenue to be directed to the Union Club. "About a stone's throw from St. Patrick's Cathedral," answered the policeman.

A Broadwayite has explained the Einstein theory thusly: Wink your eye at any bootlegger. Wink goes—and so does eye.

New York City Day By Day

BY O. O. MCINTYRE

NEW YORK, May 5.—Thoughts while strolling around New York: White faces and shadowed eyes. Broadway's youth is fashioned with cosmetics. Gallant little clippers unfurling their sails to White Wave breezes and caring not for the storms ahead. Life to them means a swagger blue roadster and a well-filled cellar. And a permanent wave.

George Ade leaving the Biltmore. I thought he didn't like our town. It will be all right when they finish it. The little public squares filled with "Help Wanted" readers. A row of sculptor studios. I wonder what they do when they run out of mud. Why do stout women wear those wraps with swining furry tails?

The noonday crowds. Salamanders digging for steaks. Men in silver gray hats and chamomile gloves. Short skirts and dimpled knees. Think of naming an apartment house "The Oscar." Another Broadway revival: The sandwich man has returned in the Forty-second street zone. And they want to change the name of the Bowery to Piccadilly. A sign reads: "Indian guides furnished for Maine woods." Suggestion to sinning comedian for a song title: "No Indian to Guide Her!" It would be popular among the young divorcees. There goes Ray Comstock in an English topcoat. Swank! No end. And the new thing in men's shirts show wide stripes. Three stripes to a shirt.

Whining panhandlers with dog-like eyes. How terrible it is to be broke. And more terrible to beg. Chattering young girls on their way to the matinee. I'm going to inspire the next person who asks me if I have read "Main Street." The social pack will soon be filling the tea rooms. And gazing frigidly through lorgnettes.



The Herald

Science and Comment

Collected by the Editor of The Herald

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921.

Exposition of Graphic Arts of the Department of Agriculture, Public Library: this evening. Short talks: At 7:45 p. m. "Home Ground Improvement" by F. L. Mafford, of the Bureau of Plant Industry; at 8:15 p. m. "The Relation of Art to Forage Crop Investigation" by Albert A. Hansen, agronomist, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Society of Automotive Engineers, Washington Section. Cosmos Club: this evening at 8. H. H. Platt of the Wilkenson Mfg. Co. will present a paper on "Shaped Piston Rings."

Bureau of Standards Meeting. Bureau of Standards, today, 3:30 p. m. "Fire Tests of Building Columns" by S. H. Ingberg. This will be a description of the co-operative research conducted during the past six years by the Bureau of Standards, National Board of Fire Underwriters and the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

Architects Planning Annual Convention. Local architects are busy preparing to receive the delegates who will come to Washington on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week to attend the fifty-fourth annual convention of the National Institute of Architects.

Sessions of the meeting will be held in the New National Museum and papers and committee reports on various phases of the architect's work, both in relation to art and industry will be presented.

Albert L. Harris, municipal architect, heads the exhibition committee that is installing a collection of many drawings in the National Museum to represent the work of architects from all parts of the country. Other members of the exhibition committee are: Edward W. Donn, Jr., F. B. Murphy, Frank Upman and Waddy B. Wood.

The convention committee of local architects is composed of L. P. Wheat, Jr., chairman; John M. Donn, L. M. Leisenring, Delos H. Smith and Albert K. Spalding. Edward C. Kemper is executive secretary of the Institute.

HARD TIMES LONG AGO MADE CHALCID-FLIES CANNIBALS.

While most of the chalcid-flies are parasites on other insects and are among the best of man's friends, some of them have been found by recent investigations to be plant-eaters. Investigations to be plant-eaters. Investigations to be plant-eaters.

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